

Hawaiian Gazette.

EST. 1841. IN 1875.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1886.

It is satisfactory, that even in a condensed form, the mechanics' lien bill may pass the House. Mr. Castle's bill was a good one and it was a very needed piece of legislation for the purpose of protecting the mechanic from any contractor who should turn out to be a rascal. In what form the bill will pass will remain to be seen.

The passage of the married women's property bill is a great step forward. It is a victory, gained after much perseverance, by those who had the cause of woman thoroughly at heart. If memory serves us correctly the subject first came up in 1880, and has appeared in every Legislative session since. A great advocate of this bill, indeed the originator, was a well known lady who has but lately left our shores. She had seen numberless cases where women's property and earnings had been swept away by worthless husbands, and she strove constantly to cultivate public opinion her way. The Gazette has always strongly supported the bill and rejoices that it has at last passed.

It was thought that the Legislature of 1884 had reached the full limit of legislative procrastination with its ninety-six days of session; but 1884 will not be a patch on 1886. At the least calculation there are three weeks hard work before the Assembly. The Appropriation Bill has to be gone through from end to end, and as its total at present writing is very little short of \$3,900,000, with every item to consider, there is quite a neat little bit of work before the assembled wisdom of the country. Besides the Appropriation Bill there are still some ninety or a hundred bills before the House, which will either have to be passed or slaughtered. This work it is proposed to do in three weeks, but we doubt very much, if with the greatest energy on the part of the members they can succeed in accomplishing it. Even should the programme be carried out the session will have stretched to 117 days of actual sitting, no account being made of luan days, holidays and the necessary leave of absence while the many tax assessors, who represent the Government majority, retired to their districts to comply with the law, and then having "whipped the devil round a stump," calmly left the work to deputies.

As Appropriation Bill of close upon \$4,000,000 seems in strange incongruity with the statement of the Minister of Finance, at the commencement of the session. That official estimated, or had estimated for him, the forthcoming revenue for the biennial period of 1886-88, at \$2,839,924.85. Now the bill has run a good million above that estimate. Of course, Hawaiian financiers will point to their lean of \$2,000,000. But at the rate that the Government is now being run, less than four years would absorb the loan and leave the country in a hopeless state of debt. It is to this we are drifting. *Vogue la galere* is the cry of every one; "let us make hay while the sun shines." But the sun will not shine forever, and the inevitable cloud must roll up. Hawaii's cloud will be interest for moneys loaned and it will rise, a very serpent round her neck. The House should remember and take note of the King's letter of June 21st. Third reading should give entire disapproval of many items. In case the letter may have been forgotten we reprint it.

"NOLIS AND REPRESENTATIVES:
"Impressed with the necessities of the economical carrying out of the expenditures of the Kingdom, and for prudential considerations of State, it is the earnest desire that your honorable body take every step towards retrenchment of public expenditures."

"I therefore recommend to you to revise your action with reference to those particulars upon which you have decided in the budget presented to you in reducing your appropriations, beginning with the civil list, and to carry out my suggestions in the appropriations upon which you have not yet voted. I have instructed my Ministers to lay before the House in which direction such retrenchment is to be effected."

"I pray the Almighty to have you in His most Holy keeping, and to guide your deliberations for the good and welfare of My Kingdom."

"Done at our Palace at Iolani this 21st day of June, A.D. 1886."

YEAR by year the manufacture of sugar becomes more and more important, and year by year the consumption increases. Some interesting figures on this subject, relative to the United States, have been recently printed, and these we put before our readers. During the United States' Fiscal year, 1885-86—that is July to June—the consumption in that country has been as follows:

Total consumption of foreign sugar,	2,570,035,558
Sugar from molasses,	143,041,820
Net domestic cane consumed,	280,000,000
All other kinds of domestic,	57,500,000
Grand total,	3,050,577,378
Consumption last year,	2,980,534,184
Net increase,	70,043,014

On the other hand the consumption in England has decreased, being 1,029,707 tons, as against 1,166,563 tons for the corresponding period of the previous twelve months.

During the year, as far as the world's markets are concerned, there has been a great fluctuation in the price of beet sugar, which started in July, 1885, at very nearly \$63 a ton, and finished up in June, 1886, at \$44. Moreover it is noticed in comparison to beet sugar, cane sugar in London has been extremely low.

But it is the United States market that we have to consider most, and a lesson, as far as the treaty is concerned, is to be learned. What an atom does the 90 millions of pounds which have been imported from these Islands to the United States show as compared with the 2,500 millions imported from foreign countries. The figures go to show how absolutely necessary for the United States is a foreign supply of sugar at present. Even taking into consideration all classes of sugar other than cane, the United States produced only 337,500,000 pounds, or a little over 13 per cent of the whole consumption of the country. It is very evident that for many years to come, and probably as long as civilization lasts, the United States will have to depend largely upon foreign im-

portations. What can they do better, at least for a portion of their territory, than to foster the sugar industry as much as possible in such a place as Hawaii. The money paid to Cuba, to the West India Islands and other colonial dependencies of European nations, goes for the purchase of European goods, while the money paid to the Hawaiian planters goes directly back to the United States. The sugar industry in the Hawaiian islands is profitable to the States; there is not a Californian but profits, either directly or indirectly, and as long as the consumption of sugar continues to increase as it has done, the Reciprocity Treaty is a good one for the United States.

As far as the Hawaiian planter and mill owner is concerned the prospect is however, not very brilliant. He may be a producer whose mite goes to swell the gross demand of the Great Republic, but his production is being hard run in spite of any favors he may receive. The bounties offered on beet sugar are very large and will have a great effect upon the world's markets. The crop is estimated at about 450,000 tons in excess of last season, but the production of cane is likely to increase. Take it all in all the prospect is not bright, and yet the steady increase in consumption may do much to alleviate what seems so black at present.

The *Toledo Commercial*, a paper edited by General Comly, late United States Minister Resident in this city, contains some very sensible remarks upon the United States Consular Service. It is pointed out what efficient work the consular school of the State Department has done. The preparation of the most efficient vice consuls in the service is credited to it, and among these is especially noted Frank P. Hastings, "the very efficient vice and deputy consul for ten years in Honolulu." The *Toledo Commercial* says:

"Mr. Hastings has frequently had entire charge of the Honolulu consulate—the second in rank and importance in our entire consular service, and he is capable of taking the best place in the service. It is one of the failures of our civil service administration that such men are deprived of promotion by the sole lack of political influence, which they have neglected or lost the opportunity to cultivate at home by their service abroad. It is a disadvantage also to the consular service, that not only congressmen but writers of more pretension to accuracy ignorantly confound the consular with the diplomatic functions, which consuls are forbidden to exercise, except when the absence of a diplomatic representative may transform a consul into temporary charge d'affaires. The functions of consuls are purely commercial, while those of the diplomatic service are political, except in so far as they may involve the care of commercial interests and the supervision of the consular agents, placed under their control as representatives of the National sovereignty abroad. The diplomatic agents, (under our system,) may be properly changed by every Administration, as the representatives of its foreign policy, the consular corps, as purely and solely commercial agents, have no political standing; their experience in the commercial interests of the country is as valuable as that of an old confidential manager in a commercial house, and the country can as little afford to dispense with their services on political grounds as the head of a great commercial house could afford to change its confidential agent on political grounds. The consular servants of the United States should be promoted for merit, and removable only for cause."

ARTICLE 56. The Representatives shall receive for their services a compensation to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the public treasury, but no increase of compensation shall take effect during the year in which it shall have been made; and no law shall be passed, increasing the compensation of said Representatives beyond the sum of five hundred dollars for each session.

Various rumors have been around town relative to a vote for paying the Legislators an extra \$250 a piece for their services to the country. The quotation which we make above shows how utterly impossible it is that the Legislators can vote themselves extra pay. They can and have voted extra pay to their successors, for the original pay as it stands in the old copies of the Constitution was only \$150 for the session, and the country got better service for the money. Whoever talks about \$250 extra pay simply talks nonsense. The idea has, we believe, got into the heads of some members of the Assembly that it is omnipotent, but its omnipotence is limited by the Constitution. Articles of the Constitution cannot be changed under two years, so the venal majority of the House, though it can play ducks and drakes with the money of the tax payers, upon a variety of follies, cannot list its own pockets directly, however much it may desire to do so. The two hundred and fifty dollar scheme may therefore, be relegated to the limbo of unaccomplished hopes. To obtain it would mean revolution, and we fancy that that is an example which no member of the present dominant party would like to set. Revolution is a weapon apt to cut both ways, and few people like to get hold of the wrong end of the sword. We doubt very much whether anything further will be said on the subject outside the House, and we feel morally convinced that nothing will be said inside the House, for the members cannot and would not feel themselves in the position of attempting to defy the law of the land.

The pensions have passed their third reading. As to the recipients of these pensions we have not a word to say. We thoroughly believe that Mr. Parke has earned a pension, and no more worthy man for a pension could be found. He "bore the burden and heat of the day" in his youth, and he was justly entitled to some support when he no longer held office. But if we are going to grant pensions let us do it on some sound basis. The present basis is not sound. A pension is voted in 1886, what guarantee is there that a like pension or even any pension will be voted in 1888. A turn in politics, a squeeze from abroad on account of interest on the loan, and every expenditure will have to be cut down. Pensions voted as these pensions have been voted will be the first to go. Not only will stress of financial pressure influence the vote, but personal feeling will too. Any one can imagine a Legislature which might be disposed to vote a liberal pension to a popular man who had served but half the time that an unpopular man had done, and who got nothing, and yet the latter might be the more deserving man.

When pensions come to be necessary they ought to be granted on some system. Men should enter a service, and provided they work to the satisfaction of their superiors it should be their right to have a pension. So much pay and at the end of a definite service, so much pension. A man then simply gets his just rights. But as it is now in Hawaii, a man may wear himself out for many years, and get no

pension, and another may serve for a few years and get a comfortable maintenance as long as he has friends at court.

Consider moreover, the positions of those now receiving a pension from the Hawaiian Government. Their business will be to try and secure it at the next biennial session, and meanwhile they have to make themselves as agreeable to the powers that be as they can. The system can do nothing else but create a few more fawners on the said process. How different it is say in England. A man serves so many years, rises to such a grade, retires and gets his pension for his work, not his politics. It matters not to him whether conservatives or liberals are in, he must get his money and he can vote on either side he pleases. This we should like to see in Hawaii, but we must protest against the present method of pension granting.

The egregiously lie told in the *Advertiser* relative to the Government spending more money for the roads than the districts were really entitled to, has already been referred to, but a few additional figures will not come amiss. We have not space to give all the figures, but the few we do give will be sufficient to nail the lie. The unexpended road taxes for the most important districts are as follows:

Hilo,	\$ 3,950 95
Kau,	3,258 96
North Kohala,	10,432 00
Hamakua,	2,643 52
Kohala,	2,636 90
Lihoe,	3,451 92
Waialuku,	12,430 71
Makawao,	6,800 39

Certainly these districts must thank the paternal care of the Government which has used this money and is now willing to have it re-voted and used again during the next biennial period.

Of the districts cited above, all are very important, and the traffic over the roads is heavy. Such places as Waialuku, Makawao, North Kohala and Kau, are great producers, but thousands of dollars appropriated for their benefit have remained unspent and the roads remain disgraceful, not for two years only, but for ten years.

It is curious to note however, that there is no return made from Lanai of any unexpended balance. Now Lanai is a very insignificant Island, and almost the only traffic on its roads is the carting of Mr. Gibson's wool and the hauling of his supplies. Yet on this Island every cent of the road tax has been expended. The total amount appropriated was \$1,143, and the expenditure was exactly the same amount. Of this the road supervisor got \$348, or thirty per cent of the whole appropriation. Under the new system the supervisors will only get ten per cent.

When one sees such figures as these, it becomes very evident that Mr. Gibson looks after the affairs of number one pretty carefully. To defeat the bill the said Mr. Gibson will now strive by might and main to prevent the King signing it. But we doubt whether it will be to any purpose. It must be plain to any one considering that the money expended to the last cent on the Lanai roads was practically robbed from the other districts. Now, it does not look well for a Minister to balk the other districts and leave their roads in a villainous condition, while he uses every cent he can legally lay his hands on to improve his own private property. Yet this is what has been done. And it has not only been done in this instance, but it is certainly being done in some way or another, though the ways are mighty tortuous and well protected from scenting.

One of the most important bills passed by the present Legislature, is that generally known as the "Road Commission Act." While it is true that it would not have been possible had it not been for the support of the Opposition, yet the *Advertiser* is wrong in saying that it emanated from that side of the House. It is equally true that of the three bills, two came from the Government side of the House. The committee which submitted the bill which has been passed, in place of the three referred to, was composed of Messrs. Brown, Kaukau, Kauai, Castle and the Minister of Interior—a Government majority certainly there. The report was signed by every member of the committee. It is true that the Minister of Interior qualified his signature, but it was not in opposition to the bill. He objected to some strictures passed upon the Government's expenditure of the road tax, but the only recommendation of the report, received his unqualified approval. The opposition to the bill arose wholly in the House, and was confined almost without exception to the Ministers and a few of their thick and thin supporters, with perhaps the exception of Mr. Richardson. The motion to indefinitely postpone the bill showed its status and support. That vote was as follows: (The Opposition in italics.)

AYES—Creighton, Kanoa, Dars, Hayselden, Kean, Kaue, Kaulia, Kaulukou, Pahia, Nahini and Richardson.

NOES—Bishop, Cleghorn, Kuikelani, Bush, Kaye, Parker, Lilikalan, Baker, Kuwili, Brown, Kaunamano, Wight, Kaulahoe, Kaula, Kaukau, Castle, Dickey, Thurston, Pachaole, Dole, Kauai and Palouan.

It will thus be seen that even if the nine members of the elective side of the House, who are called the Opposition, had abstained from voting, the measure would still have been passed.

Why is it that this bill received such powerful support in the Assembly? It is because that it is demanded by the whole people. The condition of the roads in nearly every district of the Kingdom rendered it imperative that some relief be afforded. It was hoped that the Act of 1884, the "Road Supervisor in-chief Act," as it is called, would improve matters; but that has been a total failure in some respects. The root of the evil had not been reached. The bill which has just been passed attempts to strike it. The road tax is a burden laid upon the people for the purpose of maintaining the public highways. It is of all others, a tax which should be expended where it is raised. That this has not been done is shown by the various reports made to the Legislative Assembly about roads, bridges, etc. It then appears that over \$50,000 of road tax is accounted for as "unexpended," at the close of the period. Part of this—about \$20,000, comes over from the period closing March 31, 1884, which leaves not far from one half of the total road tax "unexpended." The public treasury has had the advantage of

this large income, but it is speaking very easily to say that it is discreditable that this money should have been retained here instead of having been expended where it was raised, for the purpose intended by the tax.

The Road Commissioners' Bill purposes to remedy this condition, if it becomes law; and it is to be hoped that his Majesty will regard the evident desire of a great majority of the people.

The Minister of Interior appoints three Commissioners for each district, and designates one of them as road supervisor. This person is required to give a heavy bond for the protection of the district road tax, and this tax is then expended as the road commission decides. If any balance remains unexpended, each year, it is paid over to the Governor, for use in other parts of the Island if needed, on roads. Special appropriations will be expended under the direction of the Minister of Interior. The advantage of this measure is apparent, in that it provides for the expenditure of money raised for a special purpose by those whose interest it will be to expend it for the best good of all concerned.

The Government organ has a melancholy howl, and says that the opposition has handed over \$300,000 to the "chances of accident and speculation." Now there can be little doubt that the district road taxes will be safer and better applied than they have been under the present administration. In the past biennial period the Government came out with a treasury balance of only \$9,174.85, and since the Legislature has been in session this balance has been shown to be more apparent than real, for the Government have been compelled to confess to a very large debt owed to Mr. Spreckels.

We find however, on looking through the report of the Finance Minister that a large sum is owing to the roads, very far in excess of the paltry balance the Ministers had to show.

In view of these facts, it is positively amusing to read the statement that

"The districts got all the road tax and a great deal more expended during the last biennial period, but the late Minister of the Interior drew against specific appropriations and did not exhaust, as he might have done, the road tax. It is a simple question of book keeping, therefore, and not of withholding the road tax from the districts which, under the present Appropriation Bill, will have it returned almost twofold."

The actual figures, as issued by the Minister of Finance show that there were appropriated in 1884:

ROADS AND BRIDGES,	\$257,000 00
Unexpended road tax,	38,131 82
Road tax estimated,	110,000 00
Road damages,	30,000 00
Total,	\$435,131 82

During the past biennial period there have been expended the following sums:

ROADS AND BRIDGES,	\$106,088 06
Unexpended road tax,	28,050 26
Road tax,	53,197 41
Road damages,	7,028 00
Total,	\$194,363 73

RECAPITULATION.
Total appropriation for roads, etc.,

Total expenditure,

Total unexpended,

That is to say that nearly a quarter of a million of dollars might have been spent on the roads, but the Government did not see fit to do so, and liquidated its little "folly" bills instead. Truly this is a "simple matter of book keeping," but it is a kind of book keeping that does not suit the country and the House has shown its disapproval of it by a vote of twenty-two to eleven against the Ministry.

We feel some sympathy with Messrs. Dars and Creighton; had they been long enough in the country to know what they were voting about, they most probably would have not supported the indefinite postponement. This is the misfortune of trying to run the affairs of a country without having sufficient knowledge.

IN THE LOBBY.

If there's a hole in a' your coats
I rede ye tent it
A child's amang ye takin' notes
And faith he'll prent it.

I am satisfied in my own mind that the hot weather of the past two weeks has been very instrumental in reducing the desire in select circles of having the political pot boil.

I was amused at the terse manner in which His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs as editor of the *Advertiser* expressed himself on the bill for increasing the number of Supreme Court judges. In an editorial of the 9th issue he says: "Now, while we do not venture to express any decided opinion of our own upon the point raised, we are willing to accept the arguments in favor of the bill as conclusive." Now why did he not make an open confession and say he was not acquainted with the subject?

Only \$3,733,531.76 that's all! Such is the footing of the Appropriation Bill according to my figures and I am willing to bet that after the third reading the figures will overlap \$4,000,000. Why, I know of one item alone of \$100,000, not yet brought forward.

Representative Dickey is small, but he has considerable stay in him, as shown by his single-handed fight with the Finance Committee on the Indemnity Bill. His report is a thorn in their side, the statements therein being founded on actual facts. I knew that Wight did not do right in withdrawing.

It seems to me as though there was excellent material for the production of a screaming farce in the facts connected with the late report of the Committee on Accounts. In reality Rep. Richardson desired the Secretary's accounts investigated on account of non-payment of certain moneys. The result is that the intention has been entirely lost sight of and instead the pay of Secretary and other officers will probably be raised and Rep. Richardson may get left.

PIONEER STEAM
Candy Manufactory and Bakery
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1129 71 Hotel street, between Nuuanu and Fort. 1y

REMOVAL.

A. H. RASEMANN.
BOOK BINDER AND
Paper Ruler

(Formerly in the Gazette Block.)
I inform his friends and the public generally that he has removed to spacious premises, DIRECTLY OPPOSITE THE OLD STAND, IN THE CAMPBELL BLOCK, where he is now prepared to do work in his line. Patronage respectfully solicited.
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Legal Advertisements.

SUPREME COURT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—In Probate. In the matter of the Estate of EMMA KALELEONALANI, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased. At Chambers, before Chief Justice Judd.
On reading and filing the petition and first account of Alexander J. Cartwright, Executor and Trustee under the will of Emma Kaleleonalani, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased, wherein he asks to be allowed \$79,069.35, and charges himself with \$100,144.42, and asks that the same may be examined and approved, and that an order may be made of distribution of the property remaining in his hands to the persons thereto entitled, with leave hereafter to file a supplementary account as such Executor.
It is ordered, that TUESDAY, the 19th day of October, 1886, at 10 o'clock A. M., before the said Chief Justice, at Chambers, in the Court House, at Honolulu, be and the same is hereby appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the account should not be approved and may present evidence as to who are entitled to said property. And that this order, in the English and Hawaiian languages be published in the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE and Kuokoa newspapers printed and published in Honolulu, for three successive weeks previous to the time therein appointed for said hearing.

Dated at Honolulu, this 9th day of September, 1886.
Attest: **LAWRENCE McCULLY,** Justice Supreme Court.
HENRY SMITH, Deputy Clerk. 1131 3t

SUPREME COURT, IN BANKRUPTCY. In re Estate of LORENA A. ANDREWS, a Bankrupt. Order on Petition of Bankrupt for discharge of debts.
Upon reading and filing the petition of Lorena A. Andrews, alleging that more than six (6) months have elapsed since he was adjudicated a Bankrupt, and praying for a discharge from all his debts:
It is ordered that WEDNESDAY, the 22d day of September, 1886, at 10 a. m. of that day, be, and the same is hereby appointed for a hearing upon said petition, when and where all creditors who have proved their claims against said Bankrupt may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of such Bankrupt should not be granted. And it is further ordered that notice be given by advertisement in the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE, a newspaper printed and published in Honolulu, once a week for two weeks, of the time and place of such hearing, and that the Clerk of the Supreme Court mail notices of the time and place of such hearing to all creditors who have proved their debts.
Witness my hand this 7th day of September, 1886.
Dated at Honolulu, this 7th day of September, 1886.
Attest: **L. McCULLY,** Justice Supreme Court. 1131 2t

SUPREME COURT, IN BANKRUPTCY. In re Estate of JAS. H. BOYD, a Bankrupt. Order on petition of Bankrupt for discharge from debts. Before the Hon. Edward Preston.
Upon reading and filing the petition of Jas. H. Boyd, alleging that more than six (6) months have elapsed since he was adjudicated a Bankrupt, and praying for a discharge from all his debts:
It is ordered that THURSDAY, the 23d day of September, 1886, at 10 a. m. of that day, be and the same is hereby appointed for a hearing upon said petition, when and where all creditors who have proved their claims against said Bankrupt may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of such Bankrupt should not be granted. And it is further ordered that notice be given by advertisement in the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE, a newspaper printed and published in Honolulu, once a week for two weeks, of the time and place of such hearing, and that the Clerk of the Supreme Court mail notices of the time and place of such hearing to all creditors who have proved their debts.
Witness my hand this 3d day of September, 1886.
Dated at Honolulu, this 3d day of September, 1886.
Attest: **EDWARD PRESTON,** Justice Supreme Court. 1131 2t

SUPREME COURT, IN BANKRUPTCY. In re Estate of S. J. LEVEY, a Bankrupt. Order on petition of Bankrupt for discharge from debts. Before the Hon. E. Preston.
Upon reading and filing the petition of Samuel J. Levey, alleging that more than six (6) months have elapsed since he was adjudicated a Bankrupt, and praying for a discharge from all his debts:
It is ordered that THURSDAY, the 23d day of September, 1886, at 10 a. m. of that day, be and the same is hereby appointed for a hearing upon said petition, when and where all creditors who have proved their claims against said Bankrupt may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of such Bankrupt should not be granted. And it is further ordered that notice be given by advertisement in the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE, a newspaper printed and published in Honolulu, once a week for two weeks, of the time and place of such hearing, and that the Clerk of the Supreme Court mail notices of the time and place of such hearing to all creditors who have proved their debts.
Witness my hand this 3d day of September, 1886.
Dated at Honolulu, this 3d day of September, 1886.
Attest: **EDWARD PRESTON,** Justice Supreme Court. 1131 2t

SUPREME COURT, IN BANKRUPTCY. In re Estate of MARIA CONCAS, of Hailimale, Makawao, Maui, deceased.
On reading and filing the petition of Mariano Gomes, asking that a document purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Maria Concas of Hailimale, Makawao, Maui, deceased, be admitted, and that the same be admitted to Probate, etc.
It is ordered that MONDAY, the 18th of October, 1886, at 10 a. m., at the Court House in Makawao, be set as the time and place for hearing said petition and any objections that may be made thereto; and all persons interested are hereby notified to attend.
Attest: **ABEL FORNANDER,** Circuit Judge, 2d Jud. Dist. H. I. Lohaina, Sept. 11th, 1886. 1131 3t

IN CHAMBERS, CIRCUIT JUDGE. 2d Judicial District, Hawaiian Islands. In the Estate of HENRY PASSENGER, of Waialuku, Maui, deceased.
On reading and filing the petition of H. G. Treadway, asking that Administrator be appointed, of the Estate of Henry Passenger, of Waialuku, Maui, deceased, intestate:
It is ordered that SATURDAY, October 30th, 1886, at 9 a. m., at the Court House in Waialuku, be set as the time and place for hearing said petition and any objections that may be made thereto; and all parties interested are hereby notified to attend.
Attest: **ABEL FORNANDER,** Circuit Judge, 2d Jud. Dist. H. I. Lohaina, Sept. 10th, 1886. 1131 3t

IN CHAMBERS, CIRCUIT JUDGE. 2d Judicial District, Hawaiian Islands. In the Estate of J. W. WATTS, of Waialuku, Maui, deceased.
On reading and filing the petition of Thos. W. Everett, asking that a document purporting to be the last Will and Testament of J. W. Watts, of Waialuku, Maui, deceased, be admitted to Probate, etc.
It is ordered that SATURDAY, October 30th, 1886, at 10 a. m., at the Court House in Waialuku, be set as the time and place for hearing said petition and any objections that may be made thereto; and all parties interested are hereby notified to attend.
Attest: **ABEL FORNANDER,** Circuit Judge, 2d Jud. Dist. H. I. Lohaina, Sept. 10th, 1886. 1131 3t

SUPREME COURT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—In Probate. In the matter of the Estate of WILLIAM M. WENNER, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased. At Chambers, before Judd, C. J.
On reading and filing the petition and accounts of Thos. E. McIntyre, Executor of the will of William M. Wenner, deceased, wherein he asks to be allowed \$8,361.37, and charges himself with \$9,516.10, and asks that the same may be examined and approved, and that a final order may be made of distribution of the property remaining in his hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging him and his sureties from all further responsibility as such executor.
It is ordered, that TUESDAY, the 5th day of October, 1886, at ten o'clock A. M., before the said Chief Justice, at Chambers, in the Court House, at Honolulu, be and the same is hereby appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the account should not be granted, and may present evidence as to who are entitled to said property. And that this order, in the English and Hawaiian languages, be published in the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE and Kuokoa newspapers printed and published in Honolulu, for three successive weeks previous to the time therein appointed for said hearing.
Dated Honolulu, August 25, 1886.
Attest: **L. McCULLY,** Justice Supreme Court.
HENRY SMITH, Deputy Clerk. 1129 3t

SUPREME COURT, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS. [STAMPS]
To JOHN H. SOYER, Esq., Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands, or his Deputy, Greeting:
You are commanded, by order of the Honorable A. F. Judd, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, to summon LEE WING KEE, otherwise known as MAU KAL, of Naelehu, Kauai, Hawaii Defendant, to be and appear before him, the said Chief Justice, at the Court House in Honolulu, on FRIDAY, the 1st day of October, 1886, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause why the prayer of his Petition should not be granted, and to answer the complaint hereto annexed.
And have you then and there this writ, with full return of your proceedings thereon.
Witness, HON. A. FRANCIS JUDD, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, at Honolulu, this 5th day of May, A. D. 1886.
I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the summons in said cause; and that said Court has this day ordered publication thereof.
Witness my hand and the seal of said Court this 11th day of June, 1886.
WILLIAM FOSTER, Clerk. 1115 15t

Notice.
J. S. KALANA has been Commissioned this day, as District Justice for the District of Puna, Island of Hawaii, in place of J. W. Kamahe, retired.
POOMAKELANI, Governor of Hawaii. 1181 3t

Office Government of Hawaii.
Hilo, August, 30th, 1886. 1181 3t